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*	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT	OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA	
12	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI		
13	IN THIS FOR THE C		
13	STATE OF ARIZONA,	) No. P1300CR20081339	
14		)	
15	Plaintiff,	) Div. 6	
13	·	)	
16	vs.	) REPLY IN SUPPORT OF	
17		) MOTION TO PRECLUDE	
1/	STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER,	) DETECTVES PAGE AND	
18		) KENNEDY FROM TESTIFYING	
10	Defendant.	) AS EXPERTS, OBJECTION TO	
19		) QUALIFYING ADDITIONAL	
20		) EXPERTS AND MOTION TO	
.		COMPEL STATE TO MAKE A	
21		PROFFER REGARDING	
22		WITNESSES	
		)	
23			
24			
25	The State completely fails to address	ss both the untimely designation of its newly	
25	listed "experts" Detective Page and Detective Kennedy and its previous disavowal of		
26	insteat experts Detective Lage and Detective Reinledy and its previous disavowar or		
	their expertise. The timing of the disclosure of these witnesses as experts should result		
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in their exclusion. Furthermore the now purported areas of expertise for these witnesses are not relevant and are duplicative. The State also attempts to have yet another late disclosed witness designated as an expert. The Court should prohibit this. And finally, the Court should require the State to make a proffer for several of its listed 141 lay witnesses.

### **ARGUMENT**

1. The State Should Be Prohibited from Offering Expert Testimony from Detective Page.

The State's failure to timely disclose Detective Page as an expert and its previous representation to counsel and the Court that Detective Page was not being offered as an expert should lead to his exclusion. Detective Page was not disclosed as an expert until less than three and a half months prior to trial. The State previously represented that Detective Page would not be called as an expert and would not offer any expert opinions. Under Rule 15.7 the court "must order disclosure and impose sanctions unless it finds that the failure to disclose was harmless, or could not have been disclosed earlier even with due diligence and the information was disclosed immediately upon discovery." *See State v Newell (Milagro)*, 221 Ariz. 112, 210 P.3d 1283 (1 CA-SA 09-0052, Court of Appeals filed June 2, 2009).

The State has not argued that the failure to timely identify Page as an expert was harmless or that it could not have done so earlier. The State's complaint that the defense has not attempt to interview Detective Page is a foil. The Defense has asked the State innumerable times to arrange for interviews of the State's witnesses. The defense has asked this Court for assistance in setting up those interviews. Furthermore, until January of 2010 the defense was told Page was not an expert. To add to the frivolousness of State's argument about the defense failure to interview Page, no computer forensic reports were even provided to the defense by the State until February

of 2010. Detective Page should be excluded based on the State's failure to timely disclose him as an expert.

Detective Page should also be excluded because his proffered testimony is not relevant, is duplicative, and he is not qualified to offer it. The State has failed to demonstrate how Detective Page's purported expertise in "how the electronically stored information was extracted from the various electronic devises for later forensic analysis" and "about the software that was used to extract forensic evidence from the digital evidence" is relevant. Detective Page should not be permitted to waste the Court and jury's time with testimony that the State has not demonstrated has any relevance. The State has also not attempted to explain why its four other computer forensic experts cannot testify, if the Court determines that it is relevant, about how the extraction of evidence they reviewed took place.

Most significantly, the State has failed to demonstrate how Mr. Page is qualified as an expert on the issue of evidence extraction. However, Detective Page's own prior testimony establishes that he is not qualified as an expert in this area. His testimony is that he has taken courses on software used for examination and two courses by the "National White Collar Crime Center." (Tr, 10/28/09 at 75-76). The State has not indicated which classes, by what institutions, for how long, on what dates Detective Page took these classes. Nor has the State identified when or where Detective Page has elsewhere been qualified as an expert on this or any issue relating to computer forensics. The State has failed to demonstrate how Detective Page is competent to offer any expert opinions on computer forensics or how any of his opinions would be helpful to a jury. His testimony should therefore be excluded.

Also relevant to the Court's determination is the fact that the State only disclosed in February of 2010 the computer forensic reports, even though the electronic devises that were the subject of the reports have been in the possession of the State for well over a

year. The State's late disclosure has substantially interfered with Mr. DeMocker's ability to identify appropriate experts or prepare his defense. In the State's disclosure about what materials Mr. Echols will rely on, it provides "Emails obtained by DPS Computer Forensics Lab" without identifying these documents. The State's disclosure with regards to computer forensic examinations and now late disclosure of a new fifth expert has seriously impeded Mr. DeMocker's ability to prepare for trial.

# 2. The State Should be Prohibited from Offering Expert Testimony from Detective Kennedy.

The State's response also fails to acknowledge or address its late disclosure of Detective Kennedy as an expert. Detective Kennedy should be excluded because she was not disclosed as an expert until less than three and a half months before trial and she is not qualified as a shoe print tracking expert. Detective Kennedy should be excluded as an expert under Rule 15.7. The State again has argued that her late disclosure was harmless or that it could not have so disclosed Detective Kennedy with reasonable diligence. The prejudice from the late disclosure was outlined in the motion and not refuted by the State. The defense was not previously able to identify, retain and research the area of shoe tracking because it was not aware this was even an issue. Suddenly, three months before trial, the State has identified two new experts in this area. This surprise, with evidence that the State failed to properly preserve, seriously effects Mr. DeMocker's ability to allocate resources and prepare for trial in three short months.

Furthermore, Detective Kennedy is not qualified as a shoe tracking expert. The State's response asserts that Detective Kennedy's training in "tracking humans" somehow qualifies her to offer opinions about two sets of shoe prints that were found on the scene and opine that "[t]he victim's shoes matched the first set of shoe prints. The second set of shoe prints were identified as a hiking type boot print." The State's

response also discusses differences between the two sets of tracks and asserts that her expertise is in "identifying a specific set of tracks." The State concludes "the difference between the two sets of tracks is a distinct difference that any ordinary person would be able to perceive."

Detective Kennedy has no training in making shoe print comparisons or identifying differing sets of tracks. Her training in tracking people is not related to shoe print comparison or in identifying shoe prints or markings. During Detective Kennedy's December 2, 2009 interview she acknowledged that her training "doesn't make me an expert." The State's response does not indicate any training she received in identifying tracks or differentiating between multiple tracks and appears to confuse training in tracking humans with training in identifying shoe prints or making comparisons. Detective Kennedy is not qualified to offer any opinions on the shoe prints at issue in this case.

In addition to this, the State's own assertion that an ordinary person can perceive the difference between the tracks belies its argument that Detective Kennedy is an appropriate expert. Rule 702 permits an expert to testify on matters that require scientific or technical knowledge. If an "ordinary person" can make a decision on the two sets of tracks, that issue is one properly left to the jury and not the proper subject of an expert, assuming Detective Kennedy was qualified. For these reasons, Detective Kennedy should be excluded as an expert witness.

# 3. Other Purported Experts

Commander Mascher was not disclosed as an expert until February 1, 2010, nearly three months before trial. Commander Mascher was identified as a fact witness on June 5, 2009. Prior to the end of January 2010, the State had not disclosed any "tracking expert." The State's failure to disclose these "experts" has impeded the

defenses ability to prepare for trial, retain appropriate experts, conduct necessary investigation and perform needed defense interviews in this area.

The State has not explained why this late disclosure was made, nor has it attempted to describe such a late disclosure as harmless. Pursuant to Rule 15.7, Commander Mascher's testimony as an expert should be excluded.

The State's proffer of Commander Mascher's expertise is also insufficient to qualify him as an expert. Commander Mascher's experience as a "hunting guide" does not qualify him to opine on shoe print identification, comparison or other issues that the State has indicated it intends to offer through its newly identified "tracking" experts.

Finally, the State has not explained why any testimony from Commander Mascher would not be duplicative of any testimony from Detective Kennedy if either of them were qualified as an expert. Commander Mascher's testimony should be excluded.

With respect to Roger Hoover, Paul Lindvay, Patrick Smith and Randy Arther, the defense looks forward to a hearing wherein the training, skill, education, experience and knowledge of these proposed experts can and will be tested and explored.

#### 4. State's Witnesses

As of February 1, the State still has 141 witnesses on its witness list in addition to 25 experts. Rule 15.1 requires the State to disclose the names and addresses of all witnesses it intends to call together with their statements. The defense has objected in separate motions to some of these witnesses based on the late disclosure by the State. The Court has previously directed the State to narrow its witness list to those it intends to call at trial. The State has indicated at recent hearings that it has not yet done so. The State has removed witnesses and then put them back on the list without explanation. Counsel have been attempting, with little success, to schedule interviews of the State's witnesses. Given the short time to trial, the State's extensive witness list, the limited

resources of the defense, and the recent *in limine* and other rulings of the Court, the defense asks this Court to require the State to make a proffer as to the following witnesses proposed testimony. The defense either has not received disclosure sufficient to have any idea of the proposed testimony of the witness, in violation of Rule 15.1, or the provided disclosure is sufficient to call in to question the relevance or admissibility of the listed witnesses' likely testimony.

- a. David Soule- Mr. Soule was the boyfriend of Ms. Kennedy at the time of her death who lived in Maine. The prosecution has indicated he will testify based on "personal knowledge."
- b. Debbie Hill Ms. Hill was a friend of Ms. Kennedy's and the prosecution has indicated she will testify as to her "personal knowledge."
- c. Sally Butler Ms. Butler was a friend of Ms. Kennedy's and the prosecution has indicated she will testify as to her "personal knowledge."
- d. Jana Johnson Ms. Johnson's interview suggests she saw someone else on a bike in the area on July 2, 2008.
- e. Dr. Diane Cornsweet Dr. Cornsweet was Ms. Kennedy's doctor who last saw her on June 13, 2008.
- f. Cody Anne Buchser Ms. Buchser is identified by the State as Mr.
   DeMocker's real estate agent.
- g. Nikki Check Ms. Check was a former house-sitter of Ms. Kennedy's who had not seen her since January 2008.
- h. Sean Bailey Mr. Bailey is Ms. Girard's son and is identified by the State as testifying to "personal knowledge."
- i. Morgan Jay Mr. Jay is listed as testifying to "personal knowledge."

- j. Mike Bueler Mr. Bueler is identified as a custodian of records for Mr.
   DeMocker's "Great Expectations" on-line dating account. This information is not relevant.
- k. Debbie Detman Ms. Detman is identified as testifying about the insurance policies from Hartford Life Insurance. This information is not relevant.
- Debbie Kasprzak Ms. Kasprzak is identified as working at RMIN and having "personal knowledge."
- m. Lynn Shoopman Ms. Shoopman is listed with no address and is identified as having "personal knowledge."
- n. Debbie Sims Ms. Sims is listed with no address and is identified as having "personal knowledge." No disclosure has been provided regarding Ms. Sims.
- o. Terry Sims Mr. Sims is listed with no address and is identified as having "personal knowledge." No disclosure has been provided regarding Mr. Sims.
- p. Dr. Fred Markham Dr. Markham is identified as having "personal knowledge."
- q. Catherine Peterson Ms. Peterson is listed with no address and is identified as having "personal knowledge." No disclosure has been provided regarding Ms. Peterson.
- r. Tommy Meredith Mr. Meredith is listed with no address and is identified as having "personal knowledge."
- s. Sturgis Robinson Mr. Robinson is listed with no address and is identified as having "personal knowledge." Mr. Robinson is believed to have last worked with Mr. DeMocker in approximately 2003.
- t. Jill Dyer Ms. Dyer is identified as the custodian of records regarding

  Charlotte DeMocker's application for social security. This is not relevant.

- u. Dr. Bill Rubin Dr. Rubin was Mr. DeMocker's therapist and is identified as having "personal knowledge." His testimony would be protected by the doctor patient privilege and is not relevant.
- v. Carol Tidmaret Ms. Tidmaret is listed without an address. Counsel assume this is Carol Tidmarsh. She is identified as having "personal knowledge." Based on the Court's *in limine* rulings, her testimony is not believed to be relevant.
- w. Michael Wineberg Mr. Wineberg is listed with no address and is identified as having "personal knowledge."
- x. Don Wood Ms. Wood is listed with no address and is identified as having "personal knowledge."
- y. Jeff Zyche Mr. Zyche is listed with no address and is identified as having "personal knowledge."
- Z. Deane Shank Mr. Shank is listed with no address and is identified as a "rebuttal" witness.
- aa. Richard Ach Mr. Ach is listed with no address and is identified as having "personal knowledge." In addition to being disclosed late, Mr. Ach's last meaningful contact concerning Mr. DeMocker was apparently in 2005.

## **CONCLUSION**

Defendant Steven DeMocker, by and through counsel, hereby requests that this Court prohibit the State from offering any expert testimony from either Detectives Page or Kennedy or Commander Mascher. Counsel also request that this Court hold a hearing to determine if the other State identified experts are qualified. Finally, counsel request that the Court order the State to make a proffer with respect to the witnesses identified above.

1	DATED this 17 <sup>th</sup> day of February, 2010.	
2		
3	By:	
4		John M. Sears P.O. Box 4080
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11		
12	ORIGINAL of the foregoing filed this 17 <sup>th</sup> day of February, 2010, with:	
13	ined this 17 day of February, 2010, with:	
	Jeanne Hicks	
14	Clerk of the Court	
15	Yavapai County Superior Court 120 S. Cortez	
16	Prescott, AZ 86303	
17	·	
18	COPIES of the foregoing hand delivered this	
19	this 17 <sup>th</sup> day of February, 2010, to:	
20	The Hon. Thomas B. Lindberg	
21	Judge of the Superior Court Division Six	
	120 S. Cortez	
22	Prescott, AZ 86303	
23	Joseph C. Butner, Esq.	
24	Prescott Courthouse basket	
25		
26		
27		
	10	